

The Gazette



सत्यमेव जयते

of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 52] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1959/PAUSA 5, 1881

NOTICE

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published upto the 17th December, 1959.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
140	No. 122-ITC(PN)/59, dated 12th December, 1959.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Import policy for items for which an interim policy was originally announced— <i>vide</i> Annexure II to Public Notice No. 87-ITC(PN)/59, dated 30th September, 1959.
111	No. 123 ITC(PN)/59, dated 14th December, 1959.	Do.	Import policy for Zinc or spelter unwrought etc. and Copper unwrought—October, 1959—March 1960 period.
142	No. 9(36)-NS/58, dated 15th December, 1959.	Ministry of Finance.	15-years Annuity Certificates—Second series.
113	No. 124 ITC(PN)/59, dated 17th December, 1959.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Import policy for "Ultramarine blue"—October 1959—March 1960 period.
144	No. 125-ITC(PN)/59, dated 17th December, 1959.	Do.	Utilisation of Soft Currency licences for imports from Dollar Area—October 1959—March, 1960.

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

CONTENTS

PAGES	PAGES
PART I—SECTION 1.—Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court	PART II—SECTION 4.—Statutory Rules and Orders notified by the Ministry of Defence 215
281	PART III—SECTION 1.—Notifications issued by the Auditor General, Union Public Service Commission, Railway Administration, High Courts, and the Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Government of India (Published at Simla)
PART I—SECTION 2.—Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc. of Government Officers issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court	1659
783	PART III—SECTION 2.—Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office, Calcutta (Published at Simla)
PART I—SECTION 3.—Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions, issued by the Ministry of Defence	343
Nil	PART III—SECTION 3.—Notifications issued by or under the authority of Chief Commissioners (Published at Simla)
PART I—SECTION 4.—Notifications regarding Appointments, Promotions, Leave, etc. of Officers, issued by the Ministry of Defence	311
321	PART III—SECTION 4.—Miscellaneous Notifications including notifications, orders, advertisements and notices issued by Statutory Bodies (Published at Simla)
PART II—SECTION 1.—Acts, Ordinances and Regulations	559
Nil	PART IV—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Private bodies (Published at Simla)
PART II—SECTION 2.—Bills and Reports of Select Committees on Bills	259
Nil	SUPPLEMENT No. 48—
PART II—SECTION 3.—SUB-SECTION (i)—General Statutory Rules (including orders, bye-laws etc. of a general character) issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories)	Reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox, plague and typhus in districts in India during week ending the 28th November 1959
1707	589
PART II—SECTION 3.—SUB-SECTION (ii)—Statutory Orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories)	Births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of 30,000 and over in India during week ending 28th November, 1959
3479	592

PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued
by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by
the Supreme Court

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
RULES

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1959

No. 20/52/59-AIS(I).—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September 1960 for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information:—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service,
- (ii) The Indian Foreign Service,
- (iii) The Indian Police Service,
- (iv) The Indian Audit & Accounts Service,
- (v) The Indian Customs & Excise Service,
- (vi) The Indian Defence Accounts Service,
- (vii) The Indian Income-tax Service (Class I),
- (viii) The Indian Postal Service (Class I),
- (ix) The Indian Railway Accounts Service,
- (x) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways,
- (xi) The Central Secretariat Service (Grade III),
- (xii) The Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade III), and
- (xiii) The Customs Appraisers Service (Class II).

2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules

3. Candidates will be considered in order of merit for appointment to the vacancies in the Service that are decided to be filled and for which they may be eligible:

Provided that in the case of the Indian Administrative/Police Service, any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration shall be entitled to be appointed to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in these Services.

In view of the separation of Audit and Accounts and other reforms, the Constitution of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is liable to undergo changes and any candidate selected for that Service will have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes and will be liable to serve either in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Government or in the Statutory Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be absorbed finally if the exigencies of service require it in the cadres on which posts in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments may be borne.

Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him to any Service for which he is a candidate.

4. (a) (1) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1960 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1936 and not later than the 1st August 1939

NOTE.—The upper age limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(2) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1960 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1936 and not later than the 1st August, 1940.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxable:—

(i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe

(ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at four previous examinations.

(iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at nine previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) (1) A candidate for the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Accounts and Allied Services, the Indian Income-tax Service, Class I, the Indian Customs and Excise Service and the Customs Appraisers Service, (Class II), must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1960 i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1936 and not later than the 1st August 1939, provided that the upper age-limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in a department or office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below for admission to the examination for the corresponding service mentioned in column 2, if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least three years on the 1st August, 1960, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only.

1	2
Accountant General concerned	Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
Commissioner of Income-tax	Indian Income-tax Service Class I.
Director of Inspection (Income-tax), Director of Inspection (Investigation), and Director of Inspection (Special Investigation).	
Controller General of Defence Accounts.	Indian Defence Accounts Service.
Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officers of Indian Railways.	Indian Railway Accounts Service
Collector of Customs or Collector of Central Excise concerned, Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise, Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Control Laboratory, New Delhi, Narcotics Commissioner.	Indian Customs and Excise Service, and Customs Appraisers Service, (Class II).

In the case of Income-tax Department, a probationary Class II Income-tax officer appointed against a temporary training Reserve post will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service therein.

In the case of the Customs Department a Class II Appraiser (non-expert) appointed on the results of the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his Service in the Department.

NOTE—The upper age limits prescribed above will be relaxable—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not however be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column I above at five previous examinations

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not however be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed under the authorities mentioned in Column I above at ten previous examinations

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(2) A candidate for the Indian Postal Service, Class I must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1960, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1936 and not later than the 1st August 1939 provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of candidates employed in the subordinate or ministerial staff subject to the Administrative control of a Postmaster General or Director of Posts and Telegraphs or a Director of Postal Services except staff of the Telegraph Engineering Traffic and Wireless Branches, if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1960 such relaxation being limited to two examinations only

NOTE—The upper age limits prescribed above will be relaxable—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not however be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at five previous examinations

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not however be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department at ten previous examinations

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(3) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1960, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1936 and not later than the 1st August 1939, provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of employees of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August 1960, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only

NOTE—The upper age limits prescribed above will be relaxable—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe
- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways at five previous examinations.

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not however be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of those employed in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of Indian Railways at ten previous examinations

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(4) A candidate for the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1960, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1936 and not later than the 1st August 1939 provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least 3 years on the 1st August, 1960, such relaxation being limited to two examinations only. Provided further that in the case of temporary Assistant, his service should be certified as 'satisfactory' by the department or office concerned

NOTE—The upper age limits prescribed above will be relaxable—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe

- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not, however be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at five previous examinations

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service at ten previous examinations

- (iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French

- (v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(5) A candidate for the Railway Board Secretariat Service, Grade III, must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1960, i.e. he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1936 and not later than the 1st August, 1939 provided that the upper age limit of 24 will be relaxable upto 27 in the case of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service if they are permanently employed or have been continuously in temporary service for at least three years on the 1st August, 1960 such relaxation being limited to two examinations only. Provided further that in the case of temporary Assistants, the service should be certified as 'satisfactory' by the department or office concerned

NOTE—The upper age limits prescribed above will be relaxable—

- (i) Upto a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe

- (ii) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir

This concession will not, however be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at three previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service at five previous examinations

- (iii) Upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at eight previous examinations or in the case of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service at ten previous examinations.

(iv) Upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and has been receiving his education through the medium of French.

(v) Upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

N.B.—Candidates who are admitted to the examination under the age concession mentioned in clauses 4(b) (1), 4(b) (2), 4(b) (3), 4(b) (4), and 4(b) (5), above will not be eligible for appointment if after submitting the applications they resign from service either before or after taking the examination. They will, however, continue to be eligible if they are retrenched from the service or post after submitting the applications.

IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

DEPARTMENTAL CANDIDATES MUST OBTAIN PREVIOUS PERMISSION OF THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT TO APPEAR FOR THE EXAMINATION.

5. (a) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree in Arts, Science (but not a Science degree in Technology or Chemical Engineering); Commerce, Agriculture or in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical (including Tele-Communication) Engineering or one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix 1, or possess one of the qualifications 1 to 7 mentioned in Appendix 1-A.

A candidate holding the LL.B. degree of Bombay, Poona, Gujrat and Karnatak Universities (revised course) or the B.L. degree of Andhra University is also eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

Candidates, who hold LL.B. degree of the Bombay University (revised course) but were exempted from any of the papers of the prescribed course on the ground of their being members of the University Officers Training Corps or National Cadet Corps, will however, not be eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

NOTE.—Any question whether a candidate is educationally eligible for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Commission, whose decision will be final.

(b) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix 1 or must possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix 1-A.

(c) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must—

(i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix 1; or possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix 1-A; or

(ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate membership examination of the institution of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination; or

(iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; or

(iv) hold the Hons. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College Leicestershire. Such a candidate must have passed the common preliminary examination or must have been exempted therefrom.

(d) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other Institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE 1.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. The applications of such candidates will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination as soon as possible and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

NOTE 2.—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix 1, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

6(a) For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.

(b) For other Services a candidate must be either—

(i) a citizen of India; or

(ii) a subject of Sikkim; or

(iii) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or former French possession in India, or

(iv) a person of Indian Origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. The certificate of eligibility in respect of a candidate belonging to category (iv) will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he would be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certificates of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—

(i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.

(ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July 1948 and have got themselves registered as citizens under Article 6 of the Constitution.

(iii) Non-citizens in categories (iii) and (iv) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January 1950, will, however require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

7. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

8. It will be open to the Government of India not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service, a woman candidate who is married or to require such a candidate who is not married, to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires.

9. For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the service on marriage or remarriage.

A male candidate, married to a person of a nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service, proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

10. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix V.

11 Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respect for appointment to the Service.

12 The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

13. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

14. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

15. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period;

(a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.

17. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

S. NARAYANSWAMY Dy. Secy.

APPENDIX I

List of Universities approved by the Government of India.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of Central or of a State Legislature in India.

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College)

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

The Rajshahi University.

APPENDIX I-A

The following qualifications have also been recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees indicated against each:—

Particulars of the qualification Equivalent recognised degree

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Alankar of Gurukul Vishwa Vidyalaya Kangri, Haridwar. | Bachelor of Arts. |
| 2. Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Miha Islamia, Delhi. | Do. |
| 3. Shastri of KashiVidyapeth, Banaras. | Do. |
| 4. French Examination "Baccalaureat" | Do. |
| 5. Diploma in Rural Services of the National Council of Rural Higher Education (upto 3rd October 1963). | Bachelor of Arts. |
| 6. Diploma in Commerce of All India Council for Tech. Education. | Bachelor of Commerce. |
| 7. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the All India Council for Tech. Education. | Degree in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be. |
| 8. Diploma in Mining Engineering of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. | Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Mining. |

N.B.—The recognition of the qualifications mentioned against items (1) to (4) is provisional.

APPENDIX II

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

PART I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 450 marks for all services.

PART II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks for all Services except the Indian Police Service for which the required total will be 400 marks.

PART III

Additional papers for candidates who compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service up to a total of 400 marks as detailed in Appendix II-A.

For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

PART IV

Personality test carrying a maximum of 300 marks for all Services except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission. The maximum personality test marks for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service shall be 400.

B.—ALL QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, EXCEPT QUESTION PAPERS IN LANGUAGES WHICH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OTHERWISE, MAY BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH OR IN THE LANGUAGE OFFERED.

Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down the answers for them.

1. The following will be the subjects for the written examination for all Services with such restrictions and combinations as are detailed below:—

Compulsory (for all candidates) —

	Maximum Marks
(1) Essay	150

	Maximum Marks
(2) General English	150
(3) General Knowledge	150
<i>Optional.—(i) Candidates for the Indian Police Service must select any two of the following subjects:—</i>	
<i>(ii) Candidates for all Services other than the Indian Police Service must select any three of the following subjects:—</i>	
(4) Pure Mathematics	200
(5) Applied Mathematics	200
(6) Chemistry	200
(7) Physics	200
(8) Botany	200
(9) Zoology	200
(10) Geology	200
(11) English Literature	200
(12) Indian History	200
(13) British History	200
(14) World History	200
(15) International Law	200
(16) General Economics	200
(17) Political Science	200
(18) Law	200
(19) Philosophy	200
(20) Geography	200
(21) One of the following	
Latin, French Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Spanish, Russian, German and Chinese	200

NOTE.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to offer both Sanskrit and Pali.

(22) Statistics	200
(23) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing	200
(24) Mercantile Law	200
(25) Applied Mechanics	200
(26) Prime Movers	200

2. Restrictions on the selection of optional subjects.—

(a) Subjects 25 and 26 must not be offered for the Indian Police Service.

(b) Of the History subjects 12, 13 and 14, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(c) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.

(d) Of the Mathematics subjects 4, 5 and 22, not more than two can be offered for any service.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only such candidates as they consider suitable for interview for a personality test.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7. Credit will be given for orderly effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX II-A

Vide Part III

All candidates wishing to compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service must select any two of the following subjects for the additional papers:—

	Maximum Marks
(1) Higher Pure Mathematics or Higher Applied Mathematics	200

	Maximum Marks
(2) Higher Chemistry	200
(3) Higher Physics	200
(4) Higher Botany	200
(5) Higher Zoology	200
(6) Higher Geology	200
(7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901	200
(8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or British Constitutional History from 1603 to the present day	200
or European History from 1789 to 1878	200
(9) Advanced Economic Theory or Advanced Indian Economics	200
(10) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day or Political Organisation and Public Administra- tion	200
(11) Advanced Metaphysics including Epistemo- logy or Advanced Psychology including Experimental Psychology	200
(12) Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.) or Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Persian Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)	200
or Ancient Indian Civilisation and Philosophy	200
(13) Anthropology	200
(14) Sociology	200
(15) Higher Geography	200

NOTE 1.—The standard of the above papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional papers detailed under Para. 1 of Appendix II.

NOTE 2.—For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard at the written examination in all the other subjects.

APPENDIX II-B

Standard and syllabus of the examination

NOTE.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours degree examination of an Indian University.

1. *Essay.*—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *General English.*—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or précis.

3. *General Knowledge.*—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study and questions on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

4. *Pure Mathematics.*—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
- (2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
- (3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations.

5. *Applied Mathematics.*—The subjects included will be:—

- (1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials and Hydrostatics)
- (2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

6. *Chemistry.*—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

7 *Physics*—The paper will include question on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism

8 *Botany*—The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.

9 *Zoology*.

10 *Geology*—The subject includes Mineralogy

11. *English Literature*.—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Spenser to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors:—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

12 & 13 *Indian and British History*.—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in British History from 1185 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.

14 *World History*.—1789 to 1919.

15 *International Law*.—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of belligerents and neutrals in war

16. *General Economics*.—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.

17 *Political Science*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, Political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the Origin and development of existing institutions.

18 *Law*—Constitutional Law of the Republic of India and the United Kingdom, Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

19 *Philosophy*—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of Western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and casualty, evolution and value and the nature of God.

20 *Geography*—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Question may be set on topics which concern Geography jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.

21. *Languages*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Candidates for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be asked to answer some questions in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari Script.

22 *Statistics*—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc., methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

23 *Advanced Accountancy and Auditing*:—

(a) *Accounts relating to*—Partnership, Joint Stock Company, Amalgamation, Absorption and Reconstruction, Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Insolvency, Liquidation, Double Accounts System, Hire Purchase and Instalment Systems and Non-trading organisations, Branch Accounts, Bank Accounts, Contract Accounts, Insurance Accounts, Royalty Accounts, Criticism of

Published Accounts, Problems relating to Goodwill, Depreciation and Reserves, etc.

(b) *Cost Accounts*—Aims and objects of costing, Principal systems of ascertaining costs for different types of industries and their characteristics, Methods of apportionment of cost, Treatment and Control of Materials, stores and Stocks, Treatment of wages and other expenses, Pricing of Stores and Stocks, Forms of Cost Ledger, Stores Ledger, Purchase Journal, Stores Requisition Note, Goods Received Book, Bin Card, Time Sheet, Wages Summary, Cost Sheet and other necessary rulings, Ascertainment of Cost and ex Works Price under Controlled Economy, Practical Problems relating to Cost Accounting.

(c) *Principles and procedure of auditing*.—Audit of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Public Utilities, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Auditors, Internal Check, Auditor's appointment and qualifications, Auditor's Report, Investigation and their conduct, Divisible Profits and Dividends, Legal decisions relating to audit matters, Problems relating to audits.

(d) *Income-tax*—Application of Income-tax Act and exemptions, Income tax authorities, Heads of income and their assessment, Previous year, Assessment year, Depreciation, Free of tax and Less Tax, Set-off, Computation of Total Income and tax payable by assesses, Assessment of individuals, Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Hindu undivided family, Association of persons, Assessment of new business and discontinued business, Method and principles relating to assessment to super tax, Practical problems.

24. *Mercantile Law*.—The main principles of the law relating to.

Agreements.

Contracts.

Bailment

Pledge

Sale of Goods.

Agency

Partnership

Indemnity and Guarantee

Negotiable Instruments

Company Law and Liquidation of Companies

Life, Fire Marine Insurance

Common Carriers and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air

Insolvency

25. *Applied Mechanics*:—

(a) *Buildings*

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof trusses, Steel and Timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods, Dead loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof trusses, Various types of roof trusses and roof coverings, collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts, Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae, Choice of size of sections, Finish of steel work, Joints, Design of endbearings, methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipse of stress and Clayepron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns—Flange and web connections to steel Columns, caps, bases, transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations—Safe pressures, foundations for columns, Slab foundations, cantilever foundations; grillage foundations, Wells, Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures—Rankine's theory, Wedge theory, Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections, Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys—Theory and design.

Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses etc. in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned parabolic, semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design

Principles of Building Design, consideration of loads on buildings Steel work girders, etc for buildings

(b) Bridges

Design of superstructure Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads Wind pressures

Design of masonry bridges and culverts

Plate web girders Analysis of stresses

Warren and lattice girders

Three pinned arches doubly pinned and rigid arches

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges

Steel arched bridges

Swing bridges

(c) Reinforced Concrete

Shear bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beam

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles

Design of slab foundations

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches

(d) General

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain elastic limit and ultimate strength Relation between the elastic constants Launhardt-Weibach formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional area Repetition of stresses Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads Graphical determination of stresses in frames effect of wind pressure, method of sections Stress in the cross section of a beam due to bending ($M/I f/y E/R$), compound and conjugated stresses Rankine's theory of earth pressure depth of foundations and strength of footings Grillage foundations Coulomb's theory of earth pressure, modification due to Rebahn

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress Elastic theory of bending of beams, bending and shear stresses in beams Modulus of section and equivalent areas Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading Stresses in dams and chimneys Stability of block work structures Design of rivetted joints and stresses in boiler shells Euler's theory concerning struts modifications due to Rankine Gordon and others Torsion Combined torsion and bending deflections Encastre beams Continuous beams and theorem of three moments Elastic theory of arches Masonry arches

26 Prime Movers—**Fuel Gas Plants and Boilers—**

- (a) *Fuel*—Coal Wood, petroleum gas petrol alcohol etc physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition heat of combustion
- (b) *Gas Plants*—Gas producers pressure and suction plants arrangements and working
- (c) *Boilers*—Draught natural forced and induced Ordinary forms of stationary locomotive marine water tube and other types heating surface, fire grate area; boiler efficiency superheaters feed water heaters, accessories and management

Theory of Heat Engines—

- (a) Thermodynamical principles Carnot's cycle, perfect heat engine, second law

(b) *Air Engines*—Stirling and other forms

(c) *Internal Combustion Engines*—Gas, oil and petrol engines, types and working, features of cycles Proportioning of mixtures, efficiencies

(d) *Steam*—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam, heat diagrams, etc

(e) *Steam engines and turbines*, with special references to modern developments

(f) *Refrigerating Plants*—Theory and General arrangement of the more common types

(g) *Air Compressors*—Theory of pneumatic working

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details—

(a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types

(b) Condensers, air pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc

(c) Carburettors and system of ignition

(d) Cylinders, pistons, cross heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly wheels, valves and valve gears glands and pipes

(e) *Engine Testing*—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas, and oil brakes and dynamo meters indicators and indicator diagrams

Personality test—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The qualities to be judged may be broadly summed up as an assessment of the mental calibre of the candidate when that term is understood to include not only intellectual qualities but also social and moral traits of personality. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

2 The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination but of a natural though directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

3 The Personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subject of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought and in new discoveries which should arouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

APPENDIX II C

Syllabus for additional papers to be offered by candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service

HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS

1 Infinite Series and Products

2 Analysis

(a) Functions of a real variable

(b) Functions of a complex variable

3 Advanced Geometry including Differential Geometry Curves in space Envelopes Curvature of surfaces Lines of curvature Geodesics

HIGHER APPLIED MATHEMATICS

1 Statics including Attractions and Potentials

2 Hydrostatics Fluid pressure Atmospheric pressure Capillarity

3 Dynamics of a particle and Rigid bodies

Particle Dynamics—Central Orbits Constrained motion Motion in a resisting medium Motion in three dimensions

Rigid Dynamics—Motion in two dimensions Momentum and *Vis viva* Lagrange's equations of motion and their application to small oscillations

4 Hydrodynamics including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid and surface waves

5 Electricity and Magnetism

6 Thermodynamics kinetic theory of gases radiation

HIGHER CHEMISTRY

I A study of the following elements Rare gases rare earths elements of atomic number 48, 61, 85, 87 hafnium, protactinium, polonium, thallium and transuranic elements

Coordination compounds Radio activity and transmutation of elements Modern methods of atomic weight determination Different forms of hydrogen and its isotopes Free radicals of short life Newer methods in analytical chemistry

II Theories of organic chemistry including resonance and hydrogen bond Organic reactions and stereochemistry Production and uses of aliphatic hydrocarbons Natural and synthetic polymers and polysaccharides Chemistry of diphenyl and polycyclic hydrocarbons Tannins and terpenes and alkaloids Natural colouring matters Important members of the following vitamins and hormones sterols and bile acids, cardiac glycosides Insecticides and antibiotics Synthetic drugs and perfumes

III The states of aggregation Surface chemistry and colloids Thermodynamics—I and II laws of thermodynamics and their application to chemical phenomena Electrochemistry Chemical kinetics and catalysis Quantum theory

HIGHER PHYSICS

1 General Properties of Matter and Sound—Mechanics of deformable bodies Helical Springs Capillary phenomena Viscosity Wave motion Acoustical measurements Absorption of sound Ultrasonics

2 Heat and Thermodynamics—Brownian motion Kinetic theory of gases Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures Thermodynamic functions and their applications Specific heat of Solids Conduction and convection Absolute scale measurement of temperature

3 Optics—Theory of coaxial symmetrical optical systems and instruments Experimental spectroscopy Electromagnetic theory Scattering of light Diffraction Polarisation Conical refraction

4 Electricity and Magnetism—Gauss theorem Electrometers Atmospheric electricity Magnetic hysteresis Theory of permanent magnets Measurement of electrical quantities Alternating Current theory Induction Motor Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages Transmission and reception of wireless waves Television

5 Electron Theory and Wave Mechanics—Hydrogen and helium spectra Zeeman and Stark effects Pauli's principle and periodic classification of elements X-rays and X-ray spectroscopy Compton effect Motion of electron in electric and magnetic fields Conduction in metals Superconductivity Thermionics Thermal ionization Properties of atomic nuclei Mass Spectroscopy Radioactive transformations Elementary particles and their properties Nuclear forces Cosmic rays Special theory of relativity, Dual nature of light and matter Schrodinger's equation and its solution in simple cases

HIGHER BOTANY:

Candidates will be expected to possess an advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom both living and extinct (*viz* Algae, Fungi Bryophyta Pteridophyta Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora

Anatomy—Origin nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from ecological and physiological point of view

Ecology—Principal types of vegetation of India their distribution and the importance of vegetational study

Physiology—An advanced knowledge of the important physiological process of plant body

Plant Pathology An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria fungi viruses and physiological diseases together with the methods of control

Economic Botany—A study of the important economic plants of India and their distribution

General Biology—A knowledge of fundamentals and recent development in variation heredity evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding

HIGHER ZOOLOGY

(1) The Structure bionomics development classification and general organisation of the following groups—

Protozoa (Protozoa and disease) Parazoa, Coelenterata; plathyhelminthes and Nemathelminthes (with special reference to the disease carriers of man and domestic animals), Annelida Arthropoda (Economic role of Insects in India) Chelognatha rotifera Polyzoa etc Mollusca, Echinodermata; Cephalochordata Urochordata Cyclostomata, Elasmobranchii, Teleostei Dipnoi Amphibia Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia

(2) General Biology

Evolution Heredity and Mendelism Variations Mutations; Basic Principles of Cytology—Cell Structure with modern concept of genes Cell division Fertilizations, Gametogenesis—Parasitism Animal colonisation Mimicry Geographical and Geological distribution of animals Growth of Biological Ideas and the contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization

HIGHER GEOLOGY

General Geology—History and development of the science of Geology Origin and evolution of the Earth Radioactivity and geology Seismology Isostasy, Wegener's Theory, Evolution of continents Oceanic basins

Crystallography and Mineralogy—Crystal symmetry and structure The Reflecting Goniometer Detailed study of rock forming and economic minerals

Petrology—Igneous rocks Sedimentary rocks Metamorphic rocks.

Structural and Field Geology—Problems of rock deformation Structure in relation to topography and economic geology Methods of Geological Surveying and Mapping

Palaeontology Stratigraphy and Indian Geology

Palaeontology—Detailed knowledge of invertebrate palaeontology an outline of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeobotany

Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—Principles of stratigraphy Detailed study of geological formation as developed in India Pakistan and Burma

Economic Geology—With special reference to India, Principles of Geological prospecting

ENGLISH LITERATURE

From 1780 to 1901 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth Coleridge Shelly, Keats, Byron, Lamb, Jane Austen Carlyle, Ruskin Dickens Thackeray, Tennyson & Browning

INDIAN HISTORY

From 1600 to the present day

EUROPEAN HISTORY

From 1789 to 1878

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1603 TO THE PRESENT DAY

ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY

Indifference technique of economic analysis the Stationary State and Statical Equilibrium, Theory of Imperfect Competition Laws of Production and Distribution Theories of Capital and Interest Theory of International Trade

Economic Dynamics National Income approach, theory of Employment in a closed and in an open economy, Theories of the Trade Cycle Taxation and public expenditure in a welfare State Theories of Economic Development, Theory of Economic Planning

ADVANCED INDIAN ECONOMICS

Scope and nature of the Indian Economic Problem, Resources and Requirements, Population Trends and Population Policy, Indian Agriculture Technological, institutional, social legislative and financial aspects, Agrarian Reform, The Food Problem River Valley Schemes, Industrial Development, Fiscal Policy Foreign and Inland Trade, Balance of Payments, Currency and Prices in India The Reserve Bank and its working The banking system and Indian economic development Taxation and Expenditure National Income, Effects of the two World Wars on Indian Economy Economic consequences of Partition, Indian Economy since Independence, Recent Economic Legislation, planning India's economic development.

POLITICAL THEORY FROM HOBBS TO THE PRESENT DAY

Theories of Contract and Natural Right—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historians—Vico, Montesquieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bradley and Bosanquet. Marxism, Pluralism and Fascism.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(i) Political Institutions—The rise of Modern National States. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature. The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communistic and Totalitarian forms of Government.

(ii) Public Administration—The scope and nature of Public Administration. Rise of public administration in the 19th Century. Principles of administration as derived from the working of the Civil Services of England, France and India. Problems of personnel—Selection and training. The desirability of a scientific and economic Civil Service Relationship of the Civil Servant with the public.

(iii) The growth of public Corporations.

ADVANCED METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY:

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the Present Day. Questions may be set on any of the following topics:—

1. The sources, materials, varieties, limits, and criteria of knowledge.

Truth, Falsehood and Error.

2. Theories of reality, Reality and Existence, Monism, Dualism and Pluralism, Post-Hegelian Idealism, Radical Empiricism, Creative Evolution, New Realism, Neutral Monism, Logical Positivism.

ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope, subject matter and Methods of Psychology.

2. Relation of Psychology with physiology, the Social Sciences and Medicine.

3. Heredity and environment.

The development of the individual.

Motivation, Feeling and emotion.

Sensation, perception and observation.

Learning, memory, imagination and thinking.

Theories of personality.

4. Individual Differences. Measurement of intelligence and other abilities. Temperamental and personality tests.

5. Schools of Modern Psychology.

The Introspectionists, the Hormic School Behaviourism, Gestalt, the Psycho-Analytical and allied Schools.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN ARABIC LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

(570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND PHILOSOPHY

The history of the Civilization, Philosophy and thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

NOTE.—The paper will test the knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archaeological discoveries.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Physical Anthropology—its definition and scope. The Geological and Zoological background of physical anthropology. The origin of species—the roles of heredity—selection and en-

vironment in the formation of species. Human Evolution—Man's place among the primates—time and place of anthropogenesis. Early types of Man—Palaeoanthropic man and Neanthropic Man—Homo Sapiens. Problems of race differences and the classification of living races.

Measurement and quantitative treatment of the somatic differences in Man. Craniometry and Osteometry, Significance of blood group distribution.

Relationship between Physical and mental traits.

Scope of Social Anthropology. Relation between anthropology and sociology and other social sciences. Methods of study. Materials of observation. Evolutionary anthropogeographical, historical, functional and psychological approaches.

Family, clan, types of social structure, their distribution and origin.

Forms of marriage, Methods of securing wife, bride-price dowry, divorce and compensation, Kinship, Primitive government and social structure.

Myths in primitive life, art, ritual and tradition, Magical beliefs and practices. The concept of the supernatural. Religious sacrifice and taboo.

Principles of primitive economics. Types of economic structure, Division of labour values, individualism and collectivism. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal exchange of goods and services.

Distribution of tribal groups in India—Levels of Cultural development represented by them; problems of tribal rehabilitation, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation of tribal groups. Methods adopted in the various States for tribal welfare.

SOCIOLOGY:

Scope of Sociology, Relations with the Social and natural sciences. Methods.

Origins of Society, Primitive life, Stages of social evolution, Social heritage; its mechanisms. Orders of environment. Types of behaviour.

Social Structure, Groups, Institutions, Association, Family, Marriage, Status, Class, Community, Herd and Crowd, Occupation, Property, Personality, Culture and Civilization. Myths and Legends. Language and Speech, Race Contracts and their types, State, Morals and their evolution. Habits, Customs, Mores and Folkways.

Social Change. Technological, economic, demographic forces.

Psychological factors, Interaction, Imitation, diffusion Cultural factors. Role of ideas. Leadership. Laws of social change and social selection.

Social Processes. Competition. Differentiation. Collectivisation. Types of Conflict. Distribution of wealth, social Ecology.

Social maladjustment. Mass culture, City and Village, Crime, Social Evils.

Social Control, Agencies. The State and the Law Welfare State. Religion. Art. Education. Public opinion and Propaganda.

Social Planning, its principles, Indian conditions, Social Work and Welfare.

Social Security, Purpose and Progress.

History of Social Thought. Materialistic and Sociological schools, Indian contribution in the light of Indian Culture.

Elementary Social Statistics. Techniques of Social Surveys.

HIGHER GEOGRAPHY:

Geomorphology. The Earth, Isostasy Seismology. Land forms. Origin of the continents. Origin and forms of the mountains. Earth Movements. Tension in the crust of the earth, its causes and results, rift-valleys.

Climatology. Structure of the atmosphere. Radiation. Insolation and temperature. Geographical distribution of temperature. Major regions of pressure and seasonal variations. Air masses and fronts. Principal types of pressure systems and their weather significance. Vapour in the atmosphere. Atmospheric electricity. Atmospheric optics. Weather analysis and weather forecasting.

Oceanography. Origin of the Oceans and Seas. Floor of the Oceans. Temperature, salinity. Sea-bottom deposits and their classification. Ocean circulation; waves, currents and tides.

Economic Geography Influence of Environment on the Economic activities of man Primary production Agriculture as an economic activity Production of major foodstuffs Beverage crops and raw materials of modern industry Fishing Forests Minerals and mining Power resources of the world Secondary production Chief manufacturing industries Transport Effect of inland waterways on the industrial development of important regions Influence of road and rail in the opening of new regions Main Ocean routes air routes and their geographical importance

APPENDIX III

FEEs

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fee—

(a) To the Commission

(i) Re 1 when asking for application form and connected documents

This amount should be paid to the Commission by Money Order Local candidates however, may pay cash at the counter The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise

(i) Rs 81.50 (Rs 19.62 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form

This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSLTD Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise

(b) To the Medical Board

Rs 16/ before examination by a Medical Board, if selected for appointment

This amount should be paid in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of the Medical examination

2 Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate, no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will be entertained nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs 75/ (Rs 18.75 in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.

3 The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan or from the liberated areas of Jammu & Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee The fee of Re. 1/-, however, must be paid even by a displaced person when asking the Commission for form and this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted

APPENDIX IV

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination

1. **Indian Administrative Service.**—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of Pay—

Junior Scale Rs 850-400-450-450-500-540-30-600—EB-30-870-40-950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs 800 (6th year or under)—50-1,000-60-1,300-50-1,800 (25 years)

There are also super timescale posts carrying pay between Rs 1,800 and Rs 3,000.

A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale

(g) **Provident Fund**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(h) **Leave**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.

(i) **Medical Attendance**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are entitled to medical attendance benefits admissible under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954.

(j) **Retirement Benefits**—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service appointed on the basis of Competitive Examination are governed by the All India Services (Death cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958

2 Indian Foreign Service—

(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years Successful candidates will be required to pursue a course of training in India for approximately one year Thereafter they may be posted as Third Secretaries or Vice Consuls in Indian Missions whose languages are allotted to them as compulsory languages During their period of training the probationers will be required to pass one or more departmental examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in Service.

(b) On the conclusion of his period of probation to the satisfaction of Government and on his passing the prescribed examinations, the Probationer is confirmed in his appointment If however, his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such period as they may think fit

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(d) Scales of Pay—

Junior Scale—Rs 350-50-400-450-500-540-30-600—EB-30-870-40-950 (19 years)

Senior Scale—Rs 800 (6th year or under) 50-1,000-60-1,300-50-1,800 (25 years)

In addition there are super time scale posts carrying pay between Rs 1,800 and Rs 3,000 to which IFS Officers are eligible for promotion.

(e) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation—

First year—Rs 350 per mensem,

Second year—Rs 400 per mensem,

Third year—Rs 450 per mensem

NOTE—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests, if any, and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government. Increments can also be earned in advance by passing the departmental examinations

(f) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(g) During service abroad IFS officers are granted foreign allowances according to their status to compensate them for the increased cost of living and of servants and also to meet their special responsibilities in regard to entertainment In addition, the following concessions are also admissible to IFS officers during service abroad—

(i) Free furnished accommodation according to status

(ii) Medical attendance facilities under the Medical Assistance Scheme.

(iii) Air passage to India upto a maximum of two, for special emergencies such as the death or serious illness of an immediate relation in India

(iv) Annual air passage for children studying in India to visit the parents during the long vacations, subject to certain conditions

(v) An allowance for the education of children upto a maximum of two children

(vi) Foreign allowance drawn in respect of periods of duty abroad are exempt from income-tax.

NOTE.—In regard to salaries drawn abroad certain concessions are available under the present Indian Income tax etc. These are, however, liable to be withdrawn at any time.

(vii) Outfit allowance at the time of departure for training abroad and on confirmation in the service. Outfit allowance is also granted to various stages of an officer's career in accordance with the prescribed rules. Special outfit allowance is admissible in addition to the ordinary outfit allowance to officers posted in countries where abnormally hard climatic conditions exist.

(viii) Home leave passages for officers, their families and servants after a minimum of 2 years service abroad.

(h) The Revised Leave Rules 1933, as amended from time to time will apply to Members of the Service subject to certain modifications. For Service abroad I.I.S. officers are entitled, under the I.F.S. Rules, 1954, to additional credit of leave to the extent of 50 per cent. of leave ordinarily admissible for service in India.

3. Indian Police Service.—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

(b) } As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian Administrative Service.
(c) }
(d) }

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) Scales of Pay:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (19 years).

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (in the 22nd year).

Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250.

Deputy Inspector General of Police—Rs. 1,450—50—1,650.

Inspectors General of Police—Rs. 1,850—100—2,250/Rs. 1,650—75—1,950.

NOTE.—Posts remunerated above the time scale (i.e. Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, and Superintendents of Police of the Selection Grade) constitute 20 per cent. of Senior posts under each State Government.

(g) } As in clauses (g), (h), (i) and (j) for the Indian Administrative Service.
(h) }
(i) }
(j) }

4. Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

5. Indian Customs and Excise Service.

6. Indian Defence Accounts Service.

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be, may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

NOTE.—A reference is also invited to the last but one sub paragraph of Rule 3 of the main Rule.

(d) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in or out of India.

(e) Scales of pay:—

Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale—Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150

Junior Administrative Grades.—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 and 1,600—100—1,800.

Senior Administrative grades.—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000 and 2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE 1—Probationary Officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Indian Customs and Excise Service.

Time Scale:—

(i) Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (Junior Scale)

(ii) Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (Senior Scale)

Deputy Collectors of Customs—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Customs, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collectors of Customs, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Deputy Collectors of Central Excise—Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade II—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600

Collectors of Central Excise, Grade I—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE 1—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

Indian Defence Accounts Service:

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade:—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade:—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

Controller General of Defence Accounts: Under consideration.

NOTE 1—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

NOTE 2—The Officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless they pass the departmental examination (including the language examination in Hindi) in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

7. Indian Income tax Service Class I.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Scales of pay:—

Grade II:

Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Grade I:

Time Scale Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Assistant Commissioners of Income tax:

Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Rs. 1,300—60—1,600 (Selection Grade).

Commissioners of Income Tax Grade II:

Rs. 1,600—100—1,800

Commissioners of Income Tax, Grade I:

Rs. 1,800—100—2,000

NOTE 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 350 unless he passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

NOTE 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

8. Indian Postal Service (Class I)—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of training Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of training for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Scales of Pay:—

Junior Time Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale).

Senior Time Scale: Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Directors of Postal Services: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Postmaster-General: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he passes the departmental examination.

Advance increment may, however, be granted if he passes the examination before the expiry of the period of probation of 2 years bringing his pay to Rs. 380/- from the date of passing the examination and to Rs. 410 from the date of confirmation, if he is confirmed on completion of this period. Further regulation of his pay will, however, be determined by the officer's position in the time-scale.

(g) It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

9. Indian Railway Accounts Service.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations.

Government may terminate the appointment of a Probationary Officer who fails to pass all the Departmental Examinations within three years of the date of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will also be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. The test in the College is compulsory and a second chance, in the event of failure will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and

provided the record of the officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. They may, however, be put on to a working post on satisfactory completion of two years' training but they may not be confirmed till they have passed the test at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and passed the higher and lower departmental examinations.

(c) Probationers should already have passed or should pass during the period of probation an Examination in Hindi in the Devanagari script of an approved standard. This examination may be—

(i) Secondary School Leaving Certificate or an equivalent examination with Hindi as one of the subjects;

(ii) The lower standard examination conducted by the Ministry of Defence or one of the equivalent examinations recognised by the Central Government.

No Probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 380/- per month unless he fulfils this requirement, and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.

Officers (including probationers) of the Indian Railway Accounts Service recruited under these rules—

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the rules of that Fund

as applicable to Railway Servants appointed on the date they join service.

(d) If for any reason not beyond his control, a probationer in the Indian Railway Accounts Service wishes to withdraw from training or probation, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

(e) If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(f) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(g) Scales of pay:—

(a) Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

(b) On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

(c) Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass Departmental examination within the two years' probationary period. In cases where the probationary period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental examinations within the stipulated period on their passing Departmental examinations and being confirmed after expiry of the extended period of probation, they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

10. Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.

(a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated in para. (c) and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case,

due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

- (b) If for any reasons not beyond his control a probationer in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments wishes to withdraw from training or probation he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.
- (c) Appointments to the service will be on a probation for a period of three years during which the service of the officers will be liable to termination by three months notice on either side. Probationary Officers will be required to undergo practical training for the first two years. Those who complete this training successfully and are otherwise considered suitable will be placed in charge of a working post, provided they have passed the prescribed departmental and other examinations. It must be noted that these examinations should, as a rule, be passed at the first chance and that save under exceptional circumstances a second chance will not be allowed. Failure to pass any of the examinations may result in the termination of service and will, in any case, involve stoppage of increment.

At the end of one year in a working post, the Probationary Officers will be required to pass a final examination, both practical and theoretical, and will as a rule, be confirmed if they are considered fit for appointment in all respects. In cases where the probationary period is extended for any reason, the drawal of the list and subsequent increments on their passing the departmental examinations, and on being confirmed, will be subject to the rules and orders in force from time to time.

On confirmation the agreement will continue to remain in force subject to service being terminable on six months notice on either side.

- (d) Within 5 years of their appointment as probationers, officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will, thereafter, continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.
- (e) On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.
- (f) Probationers should already have passed or should pass during the period of probation an Examination in Hindi in the Devanagari script of an approved standard. This examination may be—
- Secondary School Leaving Certificate or an equivalent examination with Hindi as one of the subjects;
 - The lower standard examination conducted by the Ministry of Defence or one of the equivalent examinations recognised by the Central Government.

No probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 380/- per month unless he fulfils this requirement; and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.

- (g) Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these rules—

- will be eligible to pensionary benefits;
 - shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the rules of that Fund as applicable to Railway servant appointed on the date they join service.
- (h) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.
- (i) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.
- (j) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.
- (k) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be

extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the officer will be liable to lose, in seniority. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

(l) Scales of pay:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—390—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150.

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1300—60—1600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1800—100—2000—125—2250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental examination within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training they will be allowed to draw the increments only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

- The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.
- Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority does not confer any claim for such promotion.
- Courses of training for probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

NOTE 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in India or elsewhere.

NOTE 2.—Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, in two phases. The test in the Staff College is compulsory and a second chance in the event of failure, will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the Officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service and in any case, the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the tests, their period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary.

NOTE 3.—The programme of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance; they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(l) Length of course—two years.

	Months
Area School, to learn Guards duties	1
Working as Guard	1
Training in Baroda Staff College (1st Phase)	3
Booking office, Parcel office, Goods Shed and Trans-shipment Shed	1½
Traffic Accounts including a period with the Travelling Inspector of Accounts and personal preparation of balance sheet at Stations	1½
Area School to qualify as A.S.M.	1
Working as Yard Master, Asstt. Station Master, Station Master and Yard Foreman	3
Working as Assistant Loco Foreman	1
Working as Assistant Controller	2
Training at Baroda Staff College (2nd Phase)	1½
Training in District or Divisional Office	2
Understudying the Traffic Inspector (Operating)	½
Training in Headquarters Office (Operating)	1½
Understudying a Commercial Inspector	½
Training in Headquarters Office Commercial	2½
	<hr/> 23½

Period set apart for journey time for taking up various items for training and inescapable leave

Total . . . 24

(2) Provided he passes the examination at the end of his two years' training, a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

(3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

Note.—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman, or Assistant Controller, he must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

11. The Central Secretariat Service.—

(a) The Central Secretariat Service has at present five grades as follows:—

Grade	Scale of pay Rs.
Selection Grade—Deputy Secretary or equivalent.	1100—50—1300—60—1600—100—1800.
Grade I—Under Secretary .	800—50—1150
Grade II—Superintendents .	530—30—800
Grade III—Assistant Superintendents.	275—25—500
Grade IV—Assistants .	160—10—300—E.B.—15—450

Direct recruitment is made to Grade III and IV.

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such Departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationer from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat and officers of Grade II will normally be heads of "Sections" while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches consisting of one or more Sections.

(f) Officers of Grade III will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and Officers of Grade II for promotion to Grade I in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

(g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the Selection Grade of the Service and to other higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat.

(h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers.

12 The Railway Board's Secretariat Service—

(a) The Railway Board's Secretariat Service consists of four Grades as follows:—

Grade	Scales of pay Rs.
Grade I—Assistant Director/Under Secretary.	800—50—1150
Grade II—Superintendent .	530—30—800
Grade III—Assistant Superintendent .	275—25—500
Grade IV—Assistant .	160—10—300—E.B.—15—450

Direct recruitment is made to Grades III and IV.

(b) Officers recruited direct to Grade III will be on probation for two years during which they will undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by

Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the Probationer from service.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, the Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) Officers of Grade III who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the Sections in the Secretariat, and officers of Grade II will normally be heads of "Sections" while officers of Grade I will normally be in charge of Branches, consisting of one or more Sections.

(f) Officers of Grade III will be eligible for promotion to Grade II and Officers of Grade II for promotion to Grade I in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.

(g) Officers of Grade I of Railway Board's Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to higher posts in the Railway Board's Secretariat.

(h) The Railway Board's Secretariat Service is confined to the Ministry of Railways and the Staff are not liable to transfer to other Ministries as in the Central Secretariat Service.

(i) The staff employed in the Ministry of Railways are entitled to the privilege of passes and Privilege Ticket Orders on the same scale as admissible to Railway Officers.

(j) Officers (including the probationers) of the Railway Board Secretariat Service recruited under these Rules:—

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the Rules of that Fund,

as applicable to Railway servants appointed on the date they join service.

(k) As regards leave and other conditions of service, officers of the Railway Board Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II officers on Railways but in the matter of Medical facilities they will be governed by the Rules applicable to other Central Government employees headquartered at New Delhi.

13. Customs Appraisers Service, Class II

The prescribed scale of pay is Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650. Officers recruited direct to this service will be on probation for one year, during which period they will undergo such training and pass such departmental test as may be prescribed by the Central Board of Revenue. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the test will result in the discharge of the probationer from service.

(b) On the conclusion of the period of probation and the successful passing of the Departmental Test the officers will be eligible for confirmation subject to the availability of permanent posts. If his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the Central Board of Revenue been unsatisfactory he may be discharged from service or his period of probation may be extended as the Central Board of Revenue, may think fit.

(c) After a period of Service as Appraisers the officers will be eligible for promotion to the Grade of Principal Appraiser in the scale of Rs. 500—30—800 and thereafter to the posts of Assistant Collectors, Class I.

(d) As regards leave pension and other conditions of service, they will be treated like other Class II officers.

NOTE—THE SCALES OF PAY AND GRADES GIVEN ABOVE ARE LIABLE TO REVISION.

APPENDIX V

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider

on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion, is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way.)

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-Ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain services the minimum standard for height and chest girth without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

	Height	Chest girth	Expansion
		(fully expanded)	
(1) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.	5ft.	33"	2"
(2) Indian Police Service	5'-5"	33"	2"

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese, Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the taps is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33–35, 34–36½, etc. In recording the measurements fractions of less than ¼" should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:—

(i) *General*.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eye-lids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity*.—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision but the naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the Medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye.

The standards for distant and near vision with or without glasses shall be as follows:

	Distant vision		Near vision	
	Better eye	Worse eye	Better eye	Worse eye
1. Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments	6/9 6/6	6/9 or 6/12	0.6	0.8
2. I.A.S., I.F.S., Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Income-tax Service (Cl. I), Indian Postal Service (Cl. I), Indian Railway Accounts Service, the Central Secretariat Service (Grade III), the Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade III) and Customs Appraisers Service (Class II)	6/9 6/6	6/9 or 6/12	0.6	0.3
3. Indian Police Service	6/9 6/6	6/9 or 6/12	0.6	0.8

NOTE

(1) In respect of Services mentioned at 1 and 3 above. Total amount of Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed –4.00D. Total amount of Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed +4.00D.

(2) In respect of services mentioned at 2 above. Total amount of Myopia shall not exceed –8.00D. Total Hypermetropia shall not exceed +6.00D.

(3) *Fundus Examination*.—Wherever possible fundus examination will be carried out at the discretion of the Medical Board and results recorded.

(4) *Colour Vision*.—(i) The testing of colour vision shall be essential in respect of services mentioned at 1 and 3 above.

(ii) Colour perception should be graded into a higher and a lower Grade depending upon the size of the aperture in the lantern as described in the table below:—

Grade	Higher Grade of colour perception	Lower Grade of colour perception
1. Distance between the lamp and candidates	16'	16'
2. Size of aperture	1.3 mm.	13 mm.
3. Time of exposure	5 sec.	5 sec.

For the services concerned with the safety of the Public, e.g. pilots, drivers, guards etc., the higher grade of colour vision is essential but for other the lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient.

(iii) Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition with ease and without hesitation of signal red, signal green and white colours. The use of Ishihara's plates, shown in good light and suitable lantern like Edridge Green's shall be considered quite dependable for testing colour vision. While either of the two tests may ordinarily be considered sufficient, in respect of the services concerned with road, rail and air traffic, it is essential to carry out the lantern test. In doubtful cases where a candidate fails to qualify when tested by only one of the two tests, both the tests should be employed.

(5) *Field of vision*.—The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all services by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

(6) *Night Blindness*.—Night Blindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of nightblindness or dark adaption is prescribed. The Medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g. recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognise various objects in a darkened room after he/she has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidates' own statements should not always be relied upon, but they should be given due consideration.

(7) *Ocular conditions other than visual acuity*.—(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.

(b) *Trachoma*.—Trachoma, unless complicated shall not ordinarily be a cause for disqualification.

(c) *Squint*.—For services mentioned at 1 and 3 above where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard should be considered as a disqualification. For the other services the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.

(d) *One-eyed persons*.—The employment of one-eyed individuals is not recommended.

7 Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

- (i) With young subjects 15–25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age
- (ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the medical board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his arm, is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from the clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 mm. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as a pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading.)

8 The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary

including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist. Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services;
- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound).
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a Second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner:—

1 The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned,

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case

of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts Service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the Medical Board should specifically record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.

The report of the Medical Board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.

In cases where a Medical Board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.

(a) *Candidate's statement and declaration.*

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the Warning contained in the Note below:—

1. State your name in full
(in block letters).....
2. State your age and
birth place.....
3. (a) Have you ever had
small-pox, intermittent or any other
fever, enlargement or
suppuration of glands,
spitting of blood,
asthma, heart disease,
lung disease, fainting
attacks, rheumatism
appendicitis?

Or

- (b) any other disease or
accident requiring confinement to bed and
medical or surgical
treatment?
4. When were you last
vaccinated?
5. Have you or any of
your near relations
been afflicted with
consumption, scrofula,
gout, asthma, fits,
epilepsy, or insanity?
6. Have you suffered from
any form of nervous-
ness due to over-work
or any other cause?
7. Furnish the following
particulars concerning
your family:—

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of death

Mother's age if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of death

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's signature

Signed in my presence

Signature of Chairman of the Board.

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) *Report of Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination*

1. General development : Good Fair.....
Poor.....

Nutrition : Thin..... Average..... Obese.....

Height (Without shoes)..... Weight.....

Best Weight..... When? Any recent change

in weight? Temperature.....

Girth of Chest

(1) (After full inspiration)

(2) (After full expiration)

2. Skin : Any obvious disease

3. Eyes :

(1) Any disease.....

(2) Night blindness.....

(3) Defect in colour vision.....

(4) Field of vision.....

(5) Visual acuity.....

Acuity of vision	Naked eye	With glasses	Strength of glasses		
			Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant vision	R.E. L.E.				
Near vision	R.E. L.E.				
Hypermetropia	R.E. (Manifest) L.E.				

4. Ears : Inspection..... Hearing: Right Ear.....
Left Ear.....

5. Glands..... Thyroid.....

6. Condition of teeth.....

7. Respiratory System : Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs ?

If yes, explain fully.....

8. Circulatory System :

(a) Heart : Any organic lesion ?.....Rate Standing.....

After hopping 25 times.....
2 minutes after hopping.....

(b) Blood Pressure : Systolic.....Diastolic.....

9. Abdomen : Girth..... Tenderness.....
Hernia.....

(a) Palpable : LiverSpleen.....

Kidneys..... Tumours.....

(b) Hemorrhoids..... Fistula.....

10. Nervous System : Indication of nervous or mental disabilities

11. Loco-Motor System : Any abnormality.....

12. Genito Urinary System : Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele etc.

Urine Analysis :

(a) Physical appearance (b) Sp. Gr.

(c) Albumin(d) Sugar

(e) Casts(f) Cells

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest.

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate ?

15. For which services has the candidates been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered unfit ?

President.....

Member

Place.....

Date.....

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 19th December 1959

No. F.2(10)-NS/59 (i).—The Government of India directs that the following amendment shall be made in the form of application annexed to the Ministry of Finance Notification No. F.2(15)-7/NS/57, dated the 27th May, 1957:—

For clause 6(a) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“interest thereon as and when it falls due may be remitted by money order to.....

(Here state the name and full address of the holder or one of the joint holders) after deduction of the usual remittance charges at my/our risk and responsibility”.

No. F.2(10)-NS/59(ii).—The Government of India directs that the following amendment shall be made in the form of application annexed to the Ministry of Finance Notification No. F.2(22)(ii)-NS/57, dated 21st December 1957:—

For clause 6(a) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“amount payable every month as and when it falls due may be remitted by money order to.....

(Here state the name and full address of the holder or one of the joint holders) after deduction of the usual remittance charges at my/our risk and responsibility”.

R. SARAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 26th December 1959

No. L.E.Ind.30(21)/58.—In paragraph 1 of this Ministry's Resolution No. L.E. Ind 30(21)/58 dated the 17th January, 1959 published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1959, regarding the constitution of a Panel with a view to develop the manufacture of clocks, time-pieces and watches in India, the following name against Serial No 2 shall be deleted:—

Mr. F. H. MATZ, Consultant, Small Industries Service Institute, Govindram Seksaria Technical Institute Buildings, Opposite Nehru Park, Indore—Member.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the above corrigendum be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

K. N. SHENOY, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(I.C.A.R.)

New Delhi, the 17th December 1959

No. 53/18/59-Fin.II.—Under Rule 25(10) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, has been pleased to appoint the Minister-in-charge of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, West Bengal, as a member of the Governing Body of the Council for a period of three years with effect from the 23rd November, 1959

Under Rule 2(44), he shall also be a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

No. 53/6/59-Fin.II.—Under Rule 2(33) (b) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Shri S. C. Mukherjee, a member of the Indian Central Jute Committee, has been elected by that Committee as its representative on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a period of three years with effect from the 31st November, 1959 *vice* Shri N. B. Maiti. Under Rule 41(20) Shri Mukherjee will also be a member of the Advisory Board of the Council for that period.

S. K. MIRCHANDANI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 18th December 1959

No. F.6-80/59-A.10.—In continuation of the Ministry of Education Notification No. F. 8-12/57-A.10, dated the 7th August, 1959, Dr. Riazul Islam, Reader in History, University of Sind, Karachi and Mr. S. M. Jaffar, Director of Archives, Central Record Office, Peshawar, are appointed as Corresponding Members (Outside India) of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

2. Their term of appointment will expire on 31st March, 1962.

R. J. ANAND, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING*New Delhi, the 18th December 1959*

No. F.1/27/58-FP.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 1/29/58 FP, dated the 5th February, 1959, the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. B. V. Bal, Director Royal Institute of Science, Bombay 1, as a member of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay, with effect from the 21st December, 1959.

V. P. PANDIT, Under Secy

ERRATA

In Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Resolution No. 21/11/59 FC (II) dated 27th November, 1959, published in

the Gazette of India Part I—Section 1, dated 5th December, 1959, the following corrections are to be made:—

Page 262,—

(1) Rule 5, line 1—

Insert comma (,) after the word "charged" in place of full stop (.)

(2) Rule 5, line 1—

Insert semi-colon (;) at the end of the line in place of colon (:)

(3) Rule 12, line 6—

*for the words "with language".
read "with the language".*

(4) Rule 13, line 2—

*for the words "Language of".
read "Language for".*